markably fine one.
At 11:34 both yachts were standing along shore, now and then getting into calm spots. About three miles astern of the competing yachts was the British chalenger, Valkyrie, with her mainsail, club topsail, foresail, jib and baby jib topsail pulling nicely.

Defender and Vigilant at the start both carried mainsails, club topsails, staysails and balloon jibs; but they had not gone far before both of them took in their balloon.

Valkyrie, at 10:38, took in her baby jib topsail, preparatory to setting her balloon

The wind d.d not blow more than four miles an hour, and in spite of the help De-fender received from her immense ballon jib, Vigilant, having a little the best of the wind, seemed to be holding her own REPUBLICAN ASSERTIONS

for a while.

At 11:42 a.m. the wind had become so light that Defender had practically lost steerage way in a calm spot which she had struck; but Vigilant, further in shore, teemed to hold a better wind and was crawling up on her slightly.

Valkyrie then broke out her balloon jib, and at 11:45 she was coming after the competing boats, carrying a good breeze with her.

Valkyrie Gaining.

Apparently, under the influence of a beter breeze, Valkyrie, at 11:47, began to rapidly overhaul the American boats, and it began to look as if she was "out for a scrap," as she was only two miles behind

scrap," as she was only two miles behind and was heading directly for them.

By this time Vigilant had almost caught Defender. Both the American boats had picked up a little wind, and were standing along with their sails fairly filled.

Valkyrie's jib seemed to be doing ner good service. It was estimated to be fully one-third larger than either Defender or the Vigilant's.

Both Americans Almost Becalmed. At noon the American yachts were almest becalmed, and Valkyrie had pulled up to within about a mile of them.

Defender seemed to be having by far the worst of the weather. She was absolutely becalmed, and had drifted around until her

head was pointing seaward.

Valkyrie had made a great run from the lightship down to the Highlands of Navesink, with the wind on her quarter; but no comparison in the way of speed could be made, as she carried the wind with her all the way down. But the sails of the British boat set perfectly.

boat set perfectly.

The race at 12:10 p.m. developed into nothing more than a drifting match, and all three boats were experiencing only a puff or two of wind once or twice a minute. Incidentally, it may be said that Valkyrie seemed to be the better drifter of the three.

At 12:32 p.m. Valkyrle gybed around. having come within half a mile of the racers, and started back to the lightship Valkyrie at 12:45 p.m. had caught the breeze again. She was over a mile from the yachts, standing over toward the light-

ship.

There were indications that a westerly wind cropping out from the shore would reach the racers in the course of ten or fifteen minutes. Defender and Vigilant were still bucking the flood tide, with only light airs to help them.

Vigilant at 1:15 p.m. caught a light breeze and began heading nicely toward the first mark, with Defender ahead of her, but further out to sea, and almost hidden in the haze.

further out to sea, and almost hidden in the haze.

Off-shore there was almost a dead calm, and although Defender proved herself the tetter drifter of the two during the last hour of dreary wind-hunting, Vigilant, under the influence of the shore breeze, which reached her first, was cutting down the lead, and looked likely, if the breeze held out, to pull ahead and get round the first mark boat before Defender.

The wind, at 1:52 p.m., out in the bay, had shifted southeasterly, giving Defender the best of the windward position, which she then held. Both yachts were then close-hauled on the starboard tack and standing off shore. Defender had a lead of over a mile. Both yachts had taken in their balloon jibs and under mainsails, club topsails, foresails, jib and baby jib topsails, were beating toward the first mark.

Defender Increasing Her Lead.

Defender apparently caught a nice little breeze from the southward at about 1:35 p.m., as she began standing toward the

p.m., as she began standing toward the first mark at a neat clip, increasing her long lead over Vigilant, which was then still in the doldrums.

Both boats were standing off shore on the starboard tack at 1:40 p.m., and Vigilant, having caught a light wind, began guiling up on Defender. She was a quite a distance away, however, and somewhat to heavest. Valkyrie at 1:45 was nearly opposite the

Navesink Highlands, on her way back to the Hook, and practically becalmed. This flustrates the utter lack of sailing wind. Rounding the First Stake.

Defender rounded the first mark at about

Vigilant turned the stake boat at about

2:35 p.m.—Both boats have entirely dis-235 p.m.—Both boats have entirely dis-appeared from view in the haze. A squail seems to be coming up from the westward. There is no likelihood of the race being finished before 3.30 o'clock, as the yachts have a close reach from the second mark to the finish line; or, if the wind comes out from the westward, they may have to beat to the finish line.

Coming Into View.

2:52 p.m.-The yachts are now coming into view here through the haze, although they are not to be made out distinctly. It locks as if they would round the second

mark in about five minutes.

The haze is so thick where the mark boat is anchored that it is impossible to distinguish any particular boat; but what appears to be the Defender can dimly be made out approaching the mark. Defender Nine Minutes Ahead.

FAR ROCKAWAY, August 29, 3:04 p.m.-Defender appears to lead Vigilant over nine minutes. Both yachts are still holding straight for the markboat under full sail.

TORPEDO BOAT CAPSIZED.

Thirteen Persons Are Reported Drowned.

BERLIN, August 29 .- Torpedo boat No. 14 capsized yesterday in the North sea. Thirteen persons are reported to have been

Unfounded Reports of Drownings DETROIT, August 29.-The report tele graphed from this city to the effect that the yacht Pilgrim had been wrecked in St. Clair lake during last evening's storm. and that twenty-five people were lost, is without foundation. The yacht is lying at her moorings in this city and has met with no accident of any kind. The rumor is probably traceable to the accident oppesite Marysville of St. Clair lake last evening, in which four people were drowned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 29.-The report that three men were drowned in Onondaga lake yesterday during a storm is unfounded. No empty rowboat was pick-ed up by the steamer, as reported.

To Discuss the Land Question. ARDMORE, I. T., August 29.-The court of claims of the Chickasaw nation has adjourned by limitation, having accomplished but little, owing to conflicting laws fur-

ed but little, owing to conflicting laws fur-nished it. The most of the cases have been referred to the legislature, which meets at Tishomingo Monday next. The Choctaws have extended an invitation to a number of Chickasaws to meet with them at Atoka on September 4 to decide on measures relating to the Dawes commis-sion. The majority of the Chickasaws are in favor of an equal division of all their lands. Several Earthquake Shocks.

MEXICO CITY, August 29.-There were

several light shocks of earthquake yesterday and last night. The subterranean shocks continue at Piponet, on the coast of Oaxaca, and the sea is violently dis-turbed at each quake, and loud roarings are heard under the water, frightening

Dudley B. Nelson, forty-one years old, attempted suicide in Chicago yesterday by inhaling gas. He was found unconscious, but was resuscitated at the county hos-

LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Maryland Democratic State Conmittee in Session.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS CONFERRING

Mr. Hurst Expresses Confidence in

the Result.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 29.-The der ocratic state committee met at the Car rollton Hotel at noon today, and a large number of prominent politicians from all sections of the state were present for the ridors this morning was one of some activity, but in point of attendance did not exeed the throng attracted by the conven tion last month. It was the original in tention of Chairman Talbott to call the meeting a week from today, but the signs of discontent among the anti-Gorman nembers of the party and the general lack of enthusiasm over the ticket induced him to change the date for today.

Mr. John E. Hurst, the nominee for governor, and Charles Crothers, for attorney general, attended the meeting of the committee today, and were generally assured that they would be triumphantly elected in November. Mr. Hurst appeared sangulae of the success of the ticket, which, he said, he confidently expected to see win the election, and he declared himself to be not in the least alarmed at the indication of a large democratic vote for Lowndes.

Senator Gibson and many other county leaders are on hand, and vigorously deny any possibility of the election going to the republicans, although they admit the probability of a more severe fight this year than

The truth is, the county democrats ad The truth is, the county democrats admit that the situation is critical, and only the most heroic measures can prevent the election of Lowndes. Notwithstanding the assertions of the democrats, the republican leaders claim that Mr. Hurst's friends fully realize the gravity of their situation, and they say that the announcement that Senator Gorman is personally to conduct the

they say that the announcement that Sena-tor Gorman is personally to conduct the campaign, the hastening of the day set for the meeting of the committee and other signs of uneasiness are more significant than their loud declarations of success. The republican headquarters were filled throughout the day, and the usual indica-tions of activity prevailed. Congressman Wellington and the other leaders were keeping a close watch on the democrats,

NO RED FLAG ALLOWED.

Mayor Swift of Chicago Will Not Al-

CHICAGO, August 29.-The red flag which was to grace the procession to be made Labor day in honor of Kier Hardle the English socialist, will not appear, as Mayor Swift today issued positive orders against its being carried through the streets. The mayor ordered Oscar Neebe Michael Schwab and other socialist leaders brought to the city hall, and warned them against any attempt at display of the soialist emblem. The socialists have the flag ready, and

say they will fly it at the big open-air demenstration Sunday, at which Hardie and John Swinton are to be present as guests

and speakers.

The Sunday demonstration is projected by the socialistic labor party for the purpose of opening the fall campaign for the elections to the drainage board.

Police Inspector Fitzpatrick, in speaking of the matter, says: "The socialists will not be allowed to unfurl any purely red flag on the streets, and I doubt if they will be allowed to unfurl it at the grove. The socialists have not applied for a permit to march, and without such authority from the city they could not march at all. If they apply for a permit the red flag business will be settled then and there. The exact attitude of the police, however, will have to be governed by the instructions of the mayor and chief."

MAYOR BECKHAM RESIGNS.

Ill Health Causes Him to Retire From

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 29.-Mayor John G. Beckham, who has been in ill health for some months past, today tendered his resignation as mayor of the city, to take effect at once. The following letter to the president of the common coun-

cil explains itself:

A MAD DOG RUNS AMUCK.

A Number of Persons at Williamsport, Pa., Bitten.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 20.-A three-year-old child of Christian Hass of South Williamsport was nearly killed today by a mad dog. The dog knocked the child down and chewed his face, legs and arms so badly that he may die. After being driven away from the child the dog ran some distance, where a second child was bitten. Later two Misses Goodbroods were bitten. The canine imally run into a cel-lar, where he was shot to death. Several horses and cats were bitten by the rabid animal before he was killed.

ACCRETION LAND.

A Claim for 600 Acres That is to Be

Tried Soon. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, August 29.—An important case, involving the title to accretion land, has been filed in the district court here. When the government survey was made a bayou over 600 acres in extenwas found off the Missouri, some miles below Sioux City. Meander lines were run around it, and when the water was afteraround it, and when the water was artes-ward drained off settlers squatted on it as government land. A. T. Bigelow, who owns land on both sides of it, now asks that the settlers be evicted, on the ground that it is accretion land and belongs to him. This case will be made a test.

NEWSPAPER MAN AS DETECTIVE.

How an Escaped Murderer Was Recaptured.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, August 29 .- W. B. Robb, a young newspaper man, and Wm. J. Feaga, private secretary of Representative G. L. Wellington, last evening captured Wm. Mulligan, who is charged with murder, and Wm. Laing, charged with larceny, who escaped from jail Monday night. These young men located the fugitives at Magnolia, W.- Va., a station on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about or the Baltimore and Onio railroad, about ferty miles east of here, and, disguising themselves as tramps, took a freight train and upon coming upon the escaped pris-oners, placed them under arrest, and, stop-ping a freight train, placed them in a caboose and brought them to this city, and lodged them in jall. The remaining three prisoners who escaped are still at large.

A Michigan Murder.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., August 29.— John Knutson was murdered by unknown parties on Main street last night. The weapon used was a large revolver, fired at close range, the ball entering back of the left ear. Knutson's money and other valu-ables were untouched.

HAS AN EVENTFUL HISTORY. The Steamer Bawnmoor, Which Has

Been Wrecked. SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.-The steamer Bawnmoor, which was wrecked yesterday near Marshfield, Oregon, left San Francisco two weeks ago with a tremendous deck load. It was generally stated on the water front that with such a heavy weight so far from her keel she could not be safely handled in a storm. She went to Portland with oil, after which

she went to Comox for coal. Capt. Alexander Woodside sald the day before starting north that the deck load on before starting north that the deck load on his vessel would not bother him in the least, as he could put six hundred tons of water ballast into tanks in hier hold if it was necessary to steady the Bawnmoor. The Bawnmoor has had a sensational history since she came to this country. The steamer was built in 1889 at Dumbarton and went into the freighting business be-tween Livernool and the River Platte She tween Liverpool and the River Piatte. She came to the Pacific coast under charter to carry coal for John Rosenfeld & Sons, and

carry coal for John Rosenfeld & Sons, and went to Nanimo. The steamer arrived in San Francisco for the first time January 3, 1833, and soon after that Capt. Woodside was involved in labor troubles. At Nanimo the sailors tried to kidnap some of the Bawnmoor's men. Capt. Woodside went after the kidnapers, and lodged several of the leaders in prison.

side went after the kidnapers, and lodged several of the leaders in prison.

In June of that year thirty pounds of dynamite in a valise was found in the Bawmmoor's hold. A cocked revolver had been set so that the rolling of the vessel was apt to discharge it, and with it the dynamite. Scarcely had the Bawmmoor escaped this plot than more dynamite was placed in her heid. laced in her hold. This second batch was discovered while

This second batch was discovered while the steamer was at Nanimo, and was turned over to the British Columbia authorities. On Saturday, the 8th of the following July, the Bawnmoor went on the rocks in a fog, precisely as she did this time. She struck near Point Cordet on the Mendocino coast, and came near sinking. Advices from the wreck of the steamer Bawnmoor near Bandon, Oregon, are that twenty-eight of the crew of thirty were taken off in safety. One of the crew was killed and another fatally injured. The steamer will be a total loss as she is lying on the rocks in a heavy sea and pounding to pieces.

STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

An Unknown Woman Dies Suddenly

There was considerable excitement last evening about 6 o'clock on a Metropolitan street car at the junction of 14th street and New York avenue, caused by the sudden death of a colored woman. Without warning the woman toppled from her seat to the floor of the car.

ner, who resides on New York avenue near 14th street, was summoned, but it was too late for him to render assistance. The body, after being carried into a drug store, was removed to the morgue.

Coroner Hammett today decided that death was due to heat stroke. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the identity of the deceased had not been established, although several persons viewed the remains.

Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, the deputy coro-

The woman had with her on the car a market basket, containing marketing and some cooked food. She was about thirty-five years of age and was attired in a purple and white dress, a black sailor straw hat and new slippers with spring

AT THE ISLAND TRACK.

An Attractive Card Presented This Afternoon.

The card presented by the Old Dominion Jockey Club today was a very attractive one, in which were some of the best horses at the track. The track was in first-class shape. Weather clear and hot. Attendance good. Five books were on.
First race, half mile, maidens—Mid Rose, Andrews, 2 to 1, first; Indian Girl, Fitzmorris, 10 to 1, second; Archilles, Yetter, 3 to 1, third. Time, 481-4.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Changes in the Health Office, It was exclusively stated several days ago in The Star that Dr. Austin O'Malley,

medical sanitary inspector of the health office, would resign his position at the end of the month, and that Dr. John E. Waish would be appointed to the position. Further, that the bacteriological part of the office would be separated. These changes were made today by the Commissioners. Dr. R. D. Boss was made temporary medical sanitary inspector during Dr. Walsh's absence in the arctic regions with the Peary relief expedition. Dr. G. C. Clarke has been appointed physician to the poor, vice Boss, transferred, and Dr. Edward M. Parker has teen made bacteriologist, at

Washington Asylum. The annual report of the intendant of the Washington Asylum for the last fiscal year shows that during that period the

institution maintained 522 persons in the workhouse per day. In the almshouse there were 167 on hand at the close of the Harbor Master.

Harbor Master Sutton in his annual reort to the Commissioners recommends that \$50,000 be appropriated for the purchase of a new iron harbor boat. Of the \$5,000 appropriated for clearing the river of ice last winter \$3,482.6) was expended.

Authorized Dentist. According to the annual report of Secre-

tary Schooley of the board of dental sur geons twenty-five applications for certifi-cates were received, all but one of which were issued. There are now in the city 247 legally authorized dentists.

What Mrs. Throckmorton Says Mrs. Throckmorton refutes the state ment that there was at any time estrangement between her family and Judge Holt. She said to a Star reporter today that the most cordial relation existed between them. Judge Holt was a visitor to her house at least twice a week and her granddaughter, Miss Josephine Throckmorton, frequently spent a portion of the day reading to him

spent a portion of the day reading to him when he became feeble.

Mrs. Throckmorton said that at one time for a period of several weeks Judge Holt was confined to his room by an attack of erysipelas. He was peculiarly sensitive about his appearance, she said, and would allow no one to see him except the colored servants who attended upon him, not wishing any one else to see the disfigurement of his face caused by the erysipelas. During that time some one of Mrs. Throckmorton's family would call at the house every day to make inquiries about the every day to make inquiries about the judge, and would get messages from him, but it was only after the erysipelas disap-peared that Judge Holt would receive them.

Punishment for Withholding a Will. "Apropos of the Holt will incident," raid a citizen with a legal turn of mind, to a Star reporter today, "the law is quite definite about the withholding or destruction

of wills.

"First, Any person to whom a will has been delivered for safe custody, and who either alters or destroys it, or wilifully secretes it for the space of six months after the death of the party, &c., shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to such punisnment as is inflicted by law in cases of grand larceny."

is inflicted by law in cases of grand larcery.'

"Grand larceny in the District is punished, for the first offense, by not less than one nor more than three years' imprisonment; for the second offense, not less than three nor more than ten.

"Do you wonder that the party who had the possession of the will lately presented of Judge Holt printed the address to the register to prevent discovery?

"Second, 'If any person having the possession or custody of a will or codicil shall willfully neglect to deliver the same to the register, &c., or to some executor named in

willfully neglect to deliver the same to the register, &c., or to some executor named in the will, for the space of three months after the death of the testator, the person so offending shall be subject, on conviction in a court of law, to such fine as the court shall think proper."

"You see that the party who had the will might get into trouble if known. In the Holt case, it looks as if the delay might as well have been accidental as willful."

To Correct Title.

To correct title Eugene A. Fowler today filed a bill in equity against Glies F. Dyer and others. The title in question is to part of lot 2, square 281.

STILL UNDECIDED

The Garbage Contractor Gets a Postponement.

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS

The Contractor's Protest Against the Smith Furnace.

SOME LIVELY REMARKS

While the garbage hearing before the Commissioners today was interesting, the olg tangle was not straightened out, and the problem is as far from solution as it ever was. The successful bidder, however, gained fime, and has agreed to appear next Tuesday noon before the board and state what he will do. Briefly, that is all the nearing amounted to. The bidder wanted time to further consider, and he got what he wanted.

The meeting was called for 10 o'clock, but the Commissioners were a little late, and it was not until 10:45 o'clock that the contending forces got together. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, the disappointed garbage bidders were present in force this morning, and their numbers were augmented by the representatives of several garbage disposal systems.

Some Preliminary Statements. Before the hearing began there was good deal of discussion in the board room among the men with systems and the contractor. Mr. Edwin Warfield, while not the proposed contractor of record, but whose interest in the matter is more than brotherly, stated to a representative of the Dixon system that he was willing and ready to put in his system, if the Commissioners would specify that system in the contract. This brought forth a statement from an interested bystander which was in effect that if the Commissioners could be caught in any such a trap he was greatly mistaken. No sane Commissioner, he said, would specify in a contract a particular system, for if upon a fair trial it proved defective, or, on the other hand, was not properly managed, the contractor would point to the Commissioners and say the system was theirs and they were responsible for its presence.

A representative of the Columbia Supply A representative of the Columbia Supply Company made the statement that his company was the lowest bidder, anyhow, and should have been awarded the contract in the first place. As it was, the company was still ready to undertake the work. It would erect an Engel crematory wherever the Commissioners designated, and guarantee its use. The company would put it up for one monthly or trial free of and guarantee its use. The company would put it up for one month on trial free o cost, and take it down if not entirely sat

The Bearing Opened.

The meeting was called to order at 10:45 o'clock. For a short time the three Comnissioners conferred together. Commissioners Truesdell and Powell were explain ing the status, of the case and briefly rehearsed the proceedings of Tuesday. attorney for the District and the health officer were sent for, and then the hearing

officer were sent for, and then the hearing proceeded. Mr. Henry E. Davis, counsel for Mr. Warfield, opened the discussion. He reiterated for the benefit of Commissioner Ross, who was absent at the last hearing, the position of the proposed contractor. Taking up the District appropriation bill, he read the section referring to the collection and disposal of garbage. The law was silent, he said, regarding penalties in case a bidder refused to enter into contract. Referring to the penalty clause, which provides for the forfeiture of the deposit put up to insure good faith, he said it was manifest that up to the time of signing the contract, the whole matter was one of treaty. If, the contract is submitted in proper form, and then the successful bidder refuses to sign, the Commissioners may forfeit the \$2,000 deposit; but there the matter ended. They had no right, he thought, to relet the contract and charge the difference in cost against him. The Commissioners could not, he claimed, require Mr. Warfield to experiment with two or three systems, neither could they compel bin to put in a certain system and or three systems, neither could they compel him to put in a certain system and then take it out if it did not work. If the Commissioners had the right to compel a certain system, the bidder could demur and

refuse to sign the contract.

The attitude of the Commissioners was The attitude of the Commissioners was simply this: They had inspected certain systems and notified the bidder to take one of them not the Dixon. Mr. Warfield thought he had the right as the affected party to propose a system and have it investigated. He was unwilling to enter into a contract that provided for the use of more than one system of different patterns, nor would he enter into a contract which prescribed a system the choice of which he had nothing to do with. The contract was not in proper form. It was in the alternative and not a contract for a specific method of disposal. It is the right of the contractor to know what he is going to use in the way of a system for disposal.

Another Question.

Another Question.

Mr. Truesdell asked if it was correct that the bidder would refuse to sign the contract if the Commissioners insisted upon the

Mr. Davis replied that that was not the question under consideration, but for the sake of saving time he would answer em-phatically no. If the Commissioners were to draw a contract and stipulate the Smith to draw a contract and stipulate the Smith system it would present another question which would be met when the time came. If the Commissioners are willing to withdraw the present bid, then he would be open to consider the new case.

Commissioner Ross said that it was customary for the Commissioners to put in contracts just such clauses as Mr. Warfield objected to.

field objected to.

Mr. Warfield's Suggestion. Mr. Edwin Warfield thereupon cited the case of the building of a public building in Baltimore, in which it was stipulated that Woodstock granite or some other acceptable to the commissioners of public buildings was to be used. The contractor promptly refused to enter into contract unless the particular granite to be used was specified, and the Fidelity company refused to underwrite the contractor unless the particular kind of granite was specified. The commissioners yielded. It was

a similar case. Commissioner Truesdell said the Commiscommissioner fruesdell said the Commis-sioners did not claim that they had the right to select any number of systems and compel the contractor to put them in. They had the right to select from the whole field such a system or systems as may be spitable to them, and had the right to make one selection effor the contract to make one, selection after the contract was signed. The Commissioners had no right, said Mr. Truessell, to give up the rights of the District and waive any of the advantage they might have by reason of Mr. Warfield's bid.

The Reason For Advertising.

Advertisers use The Star because they get profitable results from their advertising in it. te

They know, also, that each one pays a like price for a like service. Advertising space is not given to one house in order

duck for others. No "discount" for one, "special discount" for another and "extra special discount" for still another. Like price for like service

is the only fair way.

that it may act as a decoy

all over the country, and it was wn when a perfected system would upon the market.

Me a system for us to use and we sign a contract," said Mr. Davis, "if that system is incorporated in the contract. But that is not the subject. If you will insist upon us signing the contract today, we won't do it; if we are made to take the Smith system. We have had no time to enter into negotiations with the Smith people."

A Pointed Question. "Why, the bidder himself set the time for closing the matter," said Mr. Truesdell. The Commissioners had nothing to de with it. Why is it then, gentlemen," continued Mr. Truesdell, "that you have made no investigation and have submitted made no investigation and have submitted no system to us for investigation until day before yesterday? Now, two months have elapsed before a system was named. If you insist that you were to nominate a system you have been very negligent. How is it, since you are the interested party, that you have not made these investigations and conferred with us, as you claim was your right?"

This made Mr. Edwin Warfield mad. He said in somewhat of an excited voice:

"You know, Mr. Truesdell, that there was a conference with you to agree upon a system. You know, sir, we had a representative accompany your health officer to the cities where the different plants were in use and he made reports upon them all,

the cities where the different plants were in use and he made reports upon them all, as did Dr. Woodward. You are also familiar with my visit to you before your trip to Philadelphia, and the conversation we had. You told me then that you were expecting a proposition from Mr. Anderson of Chicago, and if I would come in next day would let me see it. I came, sir, but in the meantime you had skipped away to Philadelphia. Now, it is not a fact that we have been derelict. We have done everything we could."

Mr. Truesdell Charges Inconsistency Mr. Truesdell suggested that Mr. Warfield was inconsistent. He maintained in one breath that he had the right of consulta tion before the Commissioners decided upor a system, and in the next breath that h had had a representative with the health officer on all of his inspecting tours. "Your statement regarding our trip to Philadelphia," said Mr. Truesdell, "is unfair. The day we went we received a letter from Mr. Anderson stating that it would be impossible to have a test of his furnace, as the one in Chicago, where the test was to be made, had passed out of his hands. We saw Anderson was not a factor. The 1st of November was fast approaching, and something had to be done at once. Then we decided to make the inspection. If your representative had been here he could have gone with us. But we did not consider it necessary to notify him of our trip. He had been to Philadelphia twice and was supposed to be familiar with the Smith system." officer on all of his inspecting tours. "Your

The Smith Furnace Inspected. Commissioner Ross asked if it were not fact that the Smith furnace had been in

spected, and Attorney Davis acknowledged hat it had been, and was condemned. "But you claim," said Col. Truesdell, "that you have not had time to consult the Smith representatives, ever though it were conceded to be a good furnace, and use that as an argument for more time to consider the subject. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Bayly, your manager, was notified months ago by Dr. Woodward that it was one of the systems that would be considered. He told Dr. Woodward that you had two representatives in Pitteburg.

be considered. He told Dr. Woodward that you had two representatives in Pittsburg treating with them. We submit to you that you have had more than a month to look into the merits of the systems, and make all financial arrangements necessary."

"But the system is a fallure. Look at the newspaper accounts of it in Philadelphia," said Attorney Davis.

Testimony From Philadelphin. "Referring to those newspaper accounts aid Mr. Truesdell, "I want to say that we telegraphed the mayor of Philadelphia con cerning the efficacy of the Smith system the board of public works, and here is his

reply:"
Mr. Truesdell read as follows:

Hon. Com. D. C. Gentlemen—No complaints or protests have been filed in this department against have been filed in this department against the incinerating plants at 25th and Callowbill and 25th and Dauphin streets, but have received protests against the plant of the Philadelphia Reduction Company on Cumber street; this plant has no connection with the former plants.

THOS. M. THOMPSON,
Director Dept. of Public Works.
Continuing Commissioner Truesdell said:

Director Dept. of Public Works.
Continuing, Commissioner Truesdell said:
"It is only fair to the Commissioners that
they be allowed to present their side of the
case. Some days ago Mr. Edwin Narfield
had an interview with the Commissioners,
and then, for the first time, an intimation
was made that something was wrong with
the contract. the contract.
"He intimated further that unless the con-

"He intimated further that unless the contract was changed he would rather forfeit his \$2,000 deposit than sign it. If this was the true condition of affairs (and we had no reason to think otherwise) it was evident that we should move decisively in the matter, and if the successful bidder was not going to enter into contract, to give some one else a chance to do the work. Matters must be brought to a head, and we notified Mr. Warfield to enter into contract and gave him, at his own suggestion, until last Tuesday to sign the contract. I admit that the intimation of Mr. Warfield somewhat rattled me. It was a great sur-

until last Tuesday to sign the contract. I admit that the intimation of Mr. Warfield somewhat rattled me. It was a great surprise and placed the Commissioners in an awkward position. It cannot be justly claimed that the successful bidder for this garbage contract has not had time enough. He has had too much."

Mr. Edwin Warfield said: "The system you want to use must be specified in the contract and we will not accept the language of a bid as a contract." He then charged that the contract had been prepared by a clerk and was wrongly drawn, but it was a minor matter and he would not use that as an argument against it.

The Commissioners stated that a representative of the Smith system was present and he would answer any questions that might be put to him or explain the workings of the system if they desired to hear him. There was no disposition on the part of the garbage men to hear anything from the Smith representative. Commissioner Ross, however, brought out the fact that the company was willing, if given the contract, to give a good and sufficient bond, acceptable to the Commissioners, guaranteeing to properly do the work of cremation.

Upon this statement the Commissioners

teeing to properly do the work tion.

Upon this statement the Commissioners stated that if the contract were entered into, and the Smith furnace put up, and upon a trial found unable to do the work the Commissioners would not hold them to that system, but allow the use of the Brown system or any other acceptable to the Commissioners. One to be chosen by them, a second by the contractor and the third to be selected upon the result of the other two.

third to be selected upon the result of the other two.

Attorney Davis desired to know if the Commissioners wanted an answer today, and said if they did he must decline. Mr. Warfield was not prepared. There were a great many things of which the Commissioners knew nothing involved in this contract, and it had been claimed that there was no such thing as a Smith patent. All

tract, and it had been claimed that there was no such thing as a Smith patent. All this would have to be looked into.
"Why, it's a simple old furnace 100 years old," said Mr. Edwin Warfield.
"So much the better for you," rejoined Commissioner Truesdell, "you won't have to pay any royalty if that is the case." The Dixon System.

Just at this point of the proceedings As sistant District Attorney Tracy L. Jeffords representing the Dixon system of cremation, stepped forward and said he desired to make a statement. When bids were advertised for, he said, the advertisement specifically mentioned the Dixon system The bidders figured on that assumption and when the lowest bid was accepted by the Commissioners it was virtually the en the Commissioners it was virtually the chiefing into a contract with the Dixon company. Now, he said, if another system is decided upon, and you change the language of that bld, you have a contract absolutely void because it is not based upon a legal representation or his proposition or bid.

He was assured that the Commissioners He was assured that the Commissioners did not propose to deviate from the language of the bid.

It was rettled shortly afterward, however, that no matter what system was agreed upon it would not be the Dixon.

While this matter was being talked over Attorney Davis and Mr. Edwin Warfield were in close consultation. They were decreased.

Attorney Davis and Mr. Edwin Warfield were in close consultation. They were deciding among themselves how long a post-ponement they wanted.

Commissioner Ross asked when they would be ready to make a definite answer on the proposition. Mr. Davis replied that next Wednesday would suit them.

The Commissioners concluded that was altogether too long, and they finally compromised on Tucsday next at noon, when another hearing will be accorded the garbage men.

Encouraging Reports of Railway Earnings.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, August 29.-Continued realizing by London resulted in a somewhat morning, but the depression, as usual of late, was only momentary. The foreign operators in our securities, following the arguments of a somewhat hostile foreign press, are not disposed to carry stocks for

tial profit has accrued. The purchases made by London earlier In the week, which were not applied to the liquidation of the short account, reflect a profit around the prevailing level and it is therefore not surprising that the sales for that side shall exceed the purchases. Meantime, however, local sentiment continues decidedly confident and all offerings find a ready market not materially under the best

any long period, especially after a substan-

decidedly confident and all offerings find a ready market not materially under the best prices recently recorded.

The market for foreign exchange advanced slightly again this morning, the scarcity of bills continuing with no indication of all find the first state of the supply. Considerably over a million gold was engaged for export during the day, but the deposit of \$1,500,000 by the syndicate banks will fully cover the treasury's loss.

The announcement that gold would be shipped resulted in establishing a hesitating market, but the prompt action of the syndicate soon restored confidence in this phase of the speculative situation.

The reports of earnings continue encouraging and crop advices emphasize previous estimates of an enormous and profitable crop. The Granger shares were generally steady, although further profit-taking was noticeable from time to time throughout the day. The lower priced stocks of merit, in which no important advances have been noticeable from time to time throughout the day. The lower priced stocks of merit, in which no important advances have been recorded, are attracting the attention of conservative operators, who have patience to wait for a substantial profit where the element of risk is reduced. It is not impossible that an entirely new set of securities will shortly be introduced as speculative favorities

curities will shortly be introduced as speculative favorites.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was a conspicuous feature of today's trading at an advance of 1½ per cent, due to indications of an enlarged business and increased profits. The company will extend its field of operations, it is said, and has already undertaken certain contracts which will insure a protracted and unusually busy season. Sugar was active, at an advance of 2½ per cent, due to the improvement in the foreign market for the raw product.

The advance was materially aided by the covering of short stock recently sold on the professional raids, which were relied upon to force the price back to par. If a prolonged bear campaign is to be undertaken in this stock it is not likely to be inaugurated until after the next dividend has been declared, as the postponement of the campaign until that time will accomplish all that is expected of it; namely, an apportunity to accumulate cheap stock and the production of a favorable impression on Congress.

American Tobacco was week on liberal

Congress.

American Tobacco was weak on liberal sales for both long and short account. It is currently believed that the larger inside interests have been sellers of the stock for several days past, and that the street has gone long of these discarded holdings. Realizing this situation and believing that

Realizing this situation and believing that the independent company will do more harm to the profits of the trust than has generally been admitted, long stock was freely sold, and a round amount of short contracts substituted.

The coal situation, which is being eagerly watched for some surprising and favorable developments, continues unchanged so far as surface indications are concerned. Negotiations have not been abandoned, but the element of finality is entirely lacking. It is probable that the evening up of contracts at the close of the week will force some concessions throughout the active list, but such an occurrence will do no harm.

The tendency of prices is upward and must continue so until the character of speculative news changes from its present tenor. Higher prices are generally desired by the present leaders in the street, and no opportunity will be passed over in the effort to accomplish 'his end. fort to accomplish this end.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macariney, members New Yor's stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

Etocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
American Sugar	109	113%	108%	11034
American Sugar, Pfd		*****	*****	****
American Tobacco	96%	96%	921	93%
American Cotton Oil				
Atchison	20%	20%	2014	2014
Canada Southern	56%	5736	56%	5714
Canada Pacific	56%	56%	5634	56%
Chesapeake & Ohlo	213	2174	21%	21%
C., C, C. & St. L	49%	4956	49%	491
Chicago, B. & Q	93	92	911	911
Chic. & Northwestern.	106%	106%	105%	105%
Chicago Gas	6274	6814	62%	623
C. M. & St. Paul	77	77.56	76%	76%
C. M. & St. Pau', Pfd	129 %	1294	1295	1295
Chie., R. I. & Pacific	84	843	8314	833
Del Lack. & W	1623	1623	162%	1623
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	131	131
Den. & R. Grande, Pfd.	523	52%	52%	52%
Dis. & Cattle Feeding	21%	223	2234	213
General Electric	. 3736	38%	8734	8734
Illinois Central	104%	104%	104%	10436
Lake Shore			7.7	0000
Erle	9%	9%	914	914
Erle Louisville & Nashville	63%	64	681	633
Long Island Traction .				0079
Metropolitan Traction			*****	
Manhattan Elevated	115	115%	11434	11436
Michigan Central		103	102	103
Missouri Pacific	89%	40	3936	
National Lead Co	00/2	85	35	89%
National Lead Co., Pfd	92	92		85
U. S. Leather	16%	1734	92	92
New Jersey Central	1091	1093	16%	17
New York Central	104%		108%	109%
N. Y. & N. Eng Cts	0917	104%	104%	1043
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	6214	62%	6234	687
Northern Pacific	1736	1734	1734	17%
Northern Pasing	514	514	514	5%
Northern Pacific, 1fd North American.	185	18%	181	18%
	6	6	6	6
Unt. & Western	18	18	17%	17%
Pacific Mall	80%	31%	30%	31
Phila & Reading	19%	1936	18%	1936
Pullman Pal. Car Co	*****	*****	*****	
Southern Rallway, Pfd.	49	42	41%	41%
Phila. Traction	84%	843	8434	84%
Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38%	40%	28%	3914
Union Pacific	15	1534	15	15
Wabash.	934	93	9%	934
Wabash, Pfd	2314	2334	231	2814
Wheeling & L. Erle	164	16%	16	16
Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd.	****			
Western Union Tel	9434	94%	9436	94%
Wisconsin Central	6%	7	634	7
Silver				

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad rights, \$2,500 at 146; \$550 at 148. Washington Gas, 25 at 50; 15 at 50; Government Books.—U. S. 4s, registered, 1124; bid., 1123; asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 1124; bid., 1123; asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 1124; bid., 1125; asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 123 bid. U. S. 5s, 1904, 1154; bid., 116 asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fand 5s, 103 bid. 20-year fund 6s, 112 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currensy, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currensy, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currensy, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 100 bid. 3°s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 151, 150 bid, 165 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 20, 150 bid, 165 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 20, 150 bid. 165 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 101 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 101 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. M

FINANCE AND TRADE

49% bid, 50% asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid.
U. S. Electric Light, 134 bid, 135 asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 38 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Corcora, 50 bid. Pottomac, 65 bid. Arlington, 145 bid, 155 asked. German-American, 165 bid. National Union, 10 bid. Columbia, 13 bid. Lincoln, 8 bid. Commercial, 4½ bid.

Profits.

DEPRESSING EFFECT ON PRICES

DEPRESSING EFFECT ON PRICES

49% bid, 150 asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid. Arlington, 145 bid. Commercial, 45 bid. Arrington, 145 bid. Commercial, 4½ bid. Commercial, 4½ bid. Lincoln, 8 bid. Commercial, 4½ bid. Estate Title, 106 bid, 115 asked. Columbia Title, 7 bid. 8 asked. District Title, 13 asked. Title, 166 bid, 115 asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 3 bid. 4½ asked. Pennylvania, 37 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 55 bid. American Graphophone, 55 bid. 415 asked. Pennylvania, 40 bid. American Graphophone, 55 bid. America

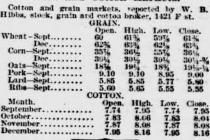
Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Sample and the defection of the sample and the sample an 17,228 bushels; stock, 64,538 bushels; sales, 26,096 bushels; southern white corn, 43; do, yellow, 43; do, yellow, 43; do, 27; No. 2 mixed, 24%,25-receipts, 11,798 bushels; stock, 146,583 bushels, Rye weak-No. 2, 47-receipts, 1,214 bushels; stock, 47,832 bushels, Hay firm—choice timothy, \$15.00. Grain freights dull and lower, unchanged. Sugar weak, unchanged. Butter steady, unchanged. Eggs firm, unchanged. Cheese firm, unchanged.

Grain and Cotton Markets.



PROFESSIONAL READERS.

Gauntlet of Thought Critics Which Every Book Has to Run.

From Harper's Round Table. Very few publishers have either the time or inclination for a personal reading of books in manuscript, and for this work they employ skilled readers, upon whose judg-ment they can rely. Some houses thus retain as many as six such readers, and very often a manuscript book must pass through the hands of all these, taking its turn with scores of others, before a decision is reached concerning it. Each reader hands in a written opinion as to its merits and demer its, its chances of success or failure. Some times, if these opinions are conflicting, the times, if these opinions are connecting, the publisher hands them all, together with the book in question, to a seventh reader—a sort of a court of final appeal—and requests him to write an opinion on the opinions. Even if all the opinions are favorable, the publisher may still refuse to bring out the work in question.

Even if all the opinions are lavorable, the publisher may still refuse to bring out the work in question.

There are a hundred good reasons for declining to publish a book, and the manuscript must run the gauntlet of them all. It may be too long or too short, or too similar to something else already in hand. Its principal characters may be too young or too old. It may not be in a certain publisher's peculiar line, or it may contain sentiments of which he does not approve. He may have already accepted as many books as he cares to issue in that year. This one may be interesting, but hadly written, or it may be beautifully expressed and as dull as dish water. Thus an endless list of "mays," "Ifs" and "buts" present themselves, by any one of which the fate of the look may be influenced. The one question to which they all lead is: "Will it pay? If so, we will publisher and publishers' readers sometimes make mistakes concerning the value of a book, and decline one

readers sometimes make mistakes concerning the value of a book, and decline one that, in the hands of another publisher, og brought out at the author's expense, achieves a tremendous success. In fact, there is hardly a popular book about which some tale of this kind is no: told.

ELOQUENTLY SENTENCED.

by saying:

"But hope is not for you. For you the zephyrs will not successfully combat the lice king; the prairie will not endue its carpet of glory, and the little brook will never go singing and bounding on its way to the sea for the delectation of your soul; never again will the mountains assume their green crowns, and blossom for you, Jose Marie Jararo, for—"

He looked about him, and saw the crowd in ceurt was staring at him wild-eyed; they had never heard him in that strain before. Most of them thought he had gone mad.

before. Most of them thought he had gone mad.

"This won't do," he thought to himself, "These people will think I am crazy. I'll let 'em down easy." He fixed his eye again on the prisoner.

"These things are not for you, I say; for, Jose Marie Jararo, you will not be in it. It is the sentence of this court that on next Friday you be hanged by the neck until you're dead—cuss your Mexican hide!"

There was a sigh of relief from the crowd. The judge had saved himself by a timely return to the vernacular. And Col. Plummer's auditors were so wrapt up is the story that they didn't hear the suggestion for an extra session.

To Set Aside a Deed. A bill in equity was filed today by Nelson Holland, trading as the Standard Radiator Company of New York, and others, against the Harrisburg Trust Company of Pennsylvania, praying that a deed of trust of March 24, 1894, from Robert Leitch & Sons in favor of the trust company for \$23,000 be set aside, and the property mentioned therein be subjected to the payment of the complainants' claims, aggregating \$11,163.84.

A Long Swindling Career. KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 29 .- Jos. N. Dubois, arrested in Cleburne, Tex., yester-day, charged with swindling Goetz & Luening of Milwaukee out of \$8,000 in 1882, has a long record as a notorious swindler.

His operations extend over a period of years, and were always carried on under years, and were always carried of under the guise of a successful business man. His principal headquarters at one time were here. One day in the fall of 1882 he suddenly disappeared, and then it was first discovered that his defalcations in various parts of the country footed up very close to 375,000. Among his victims are firms in Bosten, New York and Chicago. Austria's Most Popular First Names

From the Westminster Gazette.

The most popular Christian name in Aus-

tria, according to the last census, is Frans (Francis). There are no less than 1,834,000 of the male subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph who bear this name. The next in popularity is Johann. There are in round numbers 1,389,000 Austrian Johns. The third is Josef, also one of the names of the kaiser; the Josephs of Austria number 1,085,000. Fourthly, come the Leopolda, 584,000; and fifthly, the Wenzels, 448,000. The female Christian name highest in favor in Austria is Anna, which is borne by 1,780,000; this is followed by Maria, with 1,652,000, and Elizabeth, with 1,290,000 representatives. in popularity is Johann. There are in

Not Love, Infatuation.

weighs fourteen stone at least." Hobbs-"No, I don't believe he's in love; he's just infatuated." A Big Failure in Italy. The Vienna newspapers announce that

From Tid-Bits.

Grant—"Can it be possible that Hawkins

is in love with that fat girl? Why, she

the cotton firm of Staub & Guyer of Cor-nigliano, near Genoa, Italy, has failed for over 1,000,000 lire. No trace has been found of Robert W. Inman, the wealthy New York cotton merchant, since his yacht was run down in the Narrows Monday evening.